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DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT



Annual Report

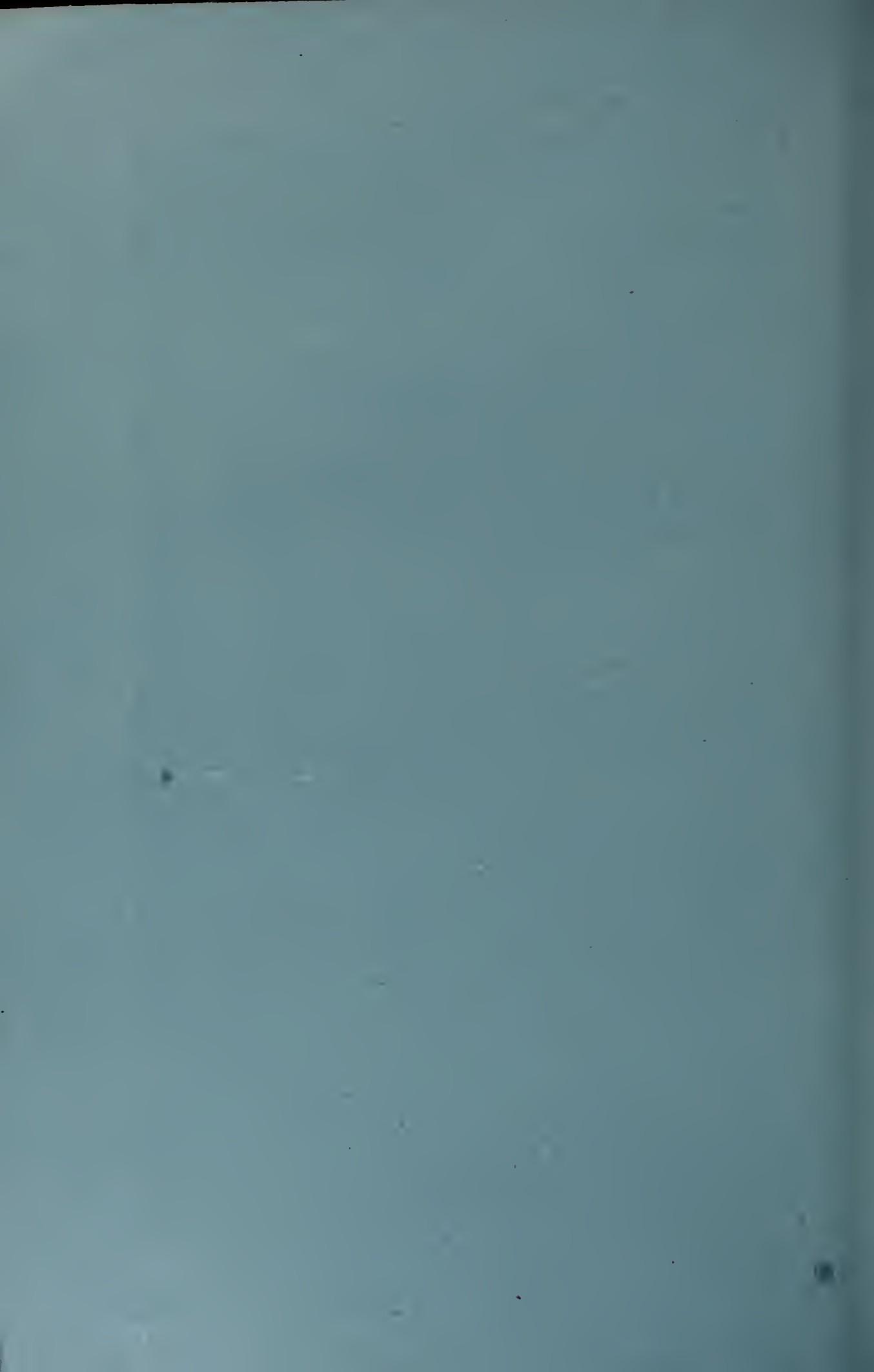
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

- 1944 -

C. T. DARWENT
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEES.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are ex-officio members.

Public Health Committee

Mr. C. H. Adams
 Mr. A. Archer
 Mr. C. O. Checkley
 Mrs. P. E. Cox
 Mr. C. E. Gibbes
 Mr. C. W. Henson
 Mr. J. E. Lloyd
 Mr. G. H. Nightingale
 Mr. H. Phillips
 Lady Sophia Schilizzi
 Mr. G. H. Thomas
 Mr. W. A. Thornton
 Mr. J. S. L. Townley
 Mrs. A. M. Wheeler
 Mrs. E. A. Willoughby

Housing Committee

Mr. C. H. Adams
 Mr. H. Atterbury
 Mr. C. O. Checkley
 Mrs. P. E. Cox
 Mr. C. E. Gibbes
 Mrs. G. Humphreys
 Mr. J. E. Lloyd
 Mr. G. H. Nightingale
 Mr. W. A. Thornton
 Mr. J. S. L. Townley
 Mrs. A. M. Wheeler
 Mrs. E. A. Willoughby
 Lady Sophia Schilizzi
 Mr. G. York

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health

D. L. Jones (On Active Service).

Medical Officer of Health (Temporary)

Claude T. Darwent, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector, Etc.

Herbert Kirton, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Assistant

Barry C. Lines (On Active Service).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

Area of the Rural District	....	....	79,423 acres
Population 1931 Census	....	....	16,016
,, 1943 Registrar General Estimate	....	....	15,840
,, 1944 Registrar General Estimate	....	....	16,000
Number of Separate Dwellings occupied according to 1931 census	....	....	4,501
Number of Separate Dwellings occupied according to Rate Books in 1944	....	....	4,725
Rateable Value of the District in 1943	....	....	£78,910
,, " " " in 1944	....	....	£79,603
Product of a Penny Rate in 1943-44	....	....	£321
,, " " " in 1944-45	....	....	£331

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Total	Male	Female	Rate of Rural District	Rate over England & Wales
Legitimate	286	153	133	19·3	17·6
Illegitimate	23	12	11		
	309	165	144		

STILL BIRTHS per 1,000 of population.

	Total	Male	Female	Rate of Rural District	Rate over England & Wales
Legitimate	14	7	7		
Illegitimate	nil	nil	nil		
	14	7	7	0·87	0·51

DEATHS (All causes).

	Total	Male	Female	Rate of Rural District	Rate over England & Wales
	201	109	92	12·5	11·6

Deaths from

Puerperal Causes

1

INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births).

	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	6	3	3	19·4
Illegitimate	nil	nil	nil	
	6	3	3	

Rate of mortality of Legitimate Infants per 1,000

Legitimate Births

20·9

Rate of mortality of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000

Illegitimate Births

Nil

DEATHS from Cancer (All ages)

....

33

Measles (All ages)

....

nil

Whooping Cough

....

2

Diarrhoea (under 2 years)

....

1

Bronchitis

....

7

Influenza

....

9

DAVENTRY,
JULY, 1945.

To The Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Daventry.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, which incorporates that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District for 1944.

My work during the year under review, has been sustained by the advice offered me by Members of the Council.

I am also most grateful for the assistance and advice given me by all the officers of the Council in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. DARWENT,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE.

Laboratory Facilities.

The services of the Chief Bacteriologist of the Emergency Laboratory at the General Hospital, Northampton are always available for the diagnosis and control of Infectious Disease. The Local Authority bears a share of the cost of this service, this Council's contribution being £5 5s. 0d. per annum.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

In accordance with the provision of the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910, arrangements are made with the local chemists whereby Medical Practitioners may obtain at the shortest notice a supply of anti-toxin free of charge.

Ambulance Facilities.

For Infectious cases the ambulance from the Isolation Hospital is available and for non-Infectious cases and accidents the St. John Ambulance stationed in Daventry is used.

Nursing in the Home.

This excellent work is carried out by the Staff of the County Nursing Association.

Hospital.

Medical and Surgical cases are generally sent to either the Northampton General Hospital or to the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. Cases of a chronic nature may be admitted to the Daventry Public Assistance Institution.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.

The Isolation Hospital at Staverton is administered and maintained by the Western Northamptonshire Joint Isolation Hospital Board, of which this Local Authority is a constituent body.

The precept levied on the Council by that Board
for the financial year 1943-44, was £862 7s. 8d.

The corresponding figure for the Daventry
Borough was £285 1s. 3d.

The Rushden Sanatorium which is administered by the Northamptonshire County Council, is available for the treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

Nurseries (Wartime).

Nurseries for the reception of Evacuee Children under 5 years of age from the London area are situated as follows :—

West Haddon Hall (L.C.C.).

Flore House (Waifs and Strays).

Fawsley House (L.C.C.).

These are administered by the Northamptonshire County Council.

Child Welfare Clinics.

These are provided by the County Council, and are held Monthly at Byfield, Long Buckby and Weedon and Fortnightly at Daventry. The Medical Officer in charge of these centres is an Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent is the Local Health Visitor. A Local Voluntary Committee of ladies render valuable and much appreciated work in connection with these centres. Diphtheria Immunisation is also carried out at these centres.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

This Clinic is provided by the County Council and staffed by its Officers and is held twice Monthly at Daventry.

AN ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC is held Monthly at Daventry. This is a local branch clinic of the Mansfield Orthopaedic Hospital.

2. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

There has been great shortage of water, especially in the Parishes of Preston Capes, Everdon and Newnham. Throughout the summer, water had to be carted in large tanks twice weekly to storage receptacles in these villages. This has proved to be a costly and wholly unsatisfactory means of supply.

The low rainfall of 1942-43 has caused a drying up of many shallow wells which are the only means of supply to many villages. These shallow wells are a constant source of danger from surface pollution. Bacteriological reports have proved time and again water from these wells to be unfit for human consumption, and the users of all water from such wells for domestic use have been advised from time to time to boil all water.

Sewage and Sewerage Disposal.

This is fully dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

River Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

No complaints have been received during the year under review.

Disinfection.

All houses from which Infectious Disease cases were removed were disinfected by the Sanitary Staff.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

There was no cause for action under this heading during the year.

Moveable Dwellings.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, no Licences were granted by the Local Authority.

Rat and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

All complaints were dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A contract for the destruction of rats on the Council's Refuse Tips was made with the County Council Rat Infestation Department, which has proved wholly satisfactory.

Public Cleansing.

This is fully dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The present system of collection of household refuse from the various Parishes by indirect labour leaves much to be desired, but this was the only means of carrying out this work during war time.

With the return of peace, the Authority will be strongly advised to do this essential work by direct labour, using only covered motor vehicles which are especially constructed for such work.

3. HOUSING.

This problem becomes more acute as the years go by.

To ease, to a minor extent this shortage, the Council have permitted owners of condemned houses to let them temporarily under the terms of the Defence Regulations, 1939. A number of houses have been licensed throughout the District, but such licenses which were issued in 1940, have long expired.

Arising out of the Hobhouse Report on Rural Housing, a conference was convened by the Northamptonshire County Council and attended by members and staff of the various Rural Districts Councils in the County. At this conference it was unanimously agreed to form a Committee to be called the Joint County Committee on Rural Housing.

This committee and various sub-committees has specified a standard to which all working class houses in the County should be raised in a suggested period of ten years, this standard has been adopted by your Council.

With our existing staff it is quite impossible to start a Housing Survey at present. However, when such a survey is completed the figures will reveal that about 75% of the houses, which have been surveyed, are in a low category and many unfit for human habitation.

4. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Scarlet Fever.	8	17	25	
Diphtheria	—	1	1	
Measles	88	80	168	(including 3 Military)
Pneumonia	2	3	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	12	12	
Whooping Cough	15	16	31	
Erysipelas	3	4	7	
Dysentery	14	22	36	
Ophthalmia				
Neonatorium	5	2	7	
Chicken Pox	2	—	2	(including 1 Military)
Food Poisoning	1	2	3	
Malaria	4	—	4	(All Military Cases)
	142	159	301	
	—	—	—	

Dysentery.

An epidemic with its centre in Weedon and Flore districts commenced on March 31st, and reached its peak about April 8th. Roughly 100 patients were affected. Milk and Water were the suspected vehicles, but bacteriological investigation proved this not to be the case. From the stools of many of the patients the Bacillus of Sonne Dysentery was discovered.

A similar epidemic both in severity and season occurred among the soldiers in Weedon Barracks. There again about 100 persons were effected and the organism responsible was the Bacillus of Sonne Dysentery. No vehicle was discovered.

The epidemic spread throughout the County and was undoubtedly propagated by direct contact and not by any specific vehicle.

Diphtheria.

There was 1 case of Diphtheria, a female aged 30 years, and was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. the person concerned had not been immunised against Diphtheria.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation, 1944.

Numbers of Children who completed the full course during 1944.			Percentage of Population considered Immunised at 31st December, 1944.	
0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total.	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.
155	23	178	57%	100%

Numbers of Children considered Immunised up to 31st December, 1944.

0-5 years.	5-15 years.	Total.
633	2633	3266

Still more remains to be done as a new population of children requiring to be immunised comes of age each year.

The best time for immunisation is at the age of 1 year and immunisation is carried out either at the Schools or at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

The success of the campaign is largely due to the publicity efforts of the County Council, Health Visitors and the Teachers of the Schools.

Application for immunisation may be made to the Health Visitors, Miss J. Hudson, The Bank, Badby, and Miss W. K. Waugh, Lime Avenue, Long Buckby, or to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. T. Darwent, County Offices, Guildhall Road, Northampton, or to the Daventry Rural District Council Offices, 44, High Street, Daventry.

Scabies.

Under the Scabies Order, 1941, the Medical Officer of Health has been given extensive powers to deal with cases of scabies. Scabies, fortunately, was not a major problem in the Daventry Rural District during the year under review and it was found unnecessary to exercise such powers.

The number of scabies notified was 12.

Cases were treated at home with the help of the Health Visitor and where facilities for treatment at home are not adequate, the cases are usually treated at the Daventry Public Assistance Institution.

The question of setting up and providing a cleansing station for scabies was discussed by the Rural District Council and the Borough Council jointly, but it was decided that the number of cases had not justified the setting up of such a cleansing station.

Tuberculosis.

The following new cases of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) have been notified during the year.

Age.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1-5	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	1	—
20-25	—	—	2	1
25-35	—	1	1	—
35-45	—	3	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	4	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1-5	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	1
15-20	—	—	1	—
20-25	—	—	1	—
25-35	—	—	—	1
35-45	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	1	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1	2	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MORTALITY.

The following table shows the different causes of death for each person belonging to the Daventry Rural District for the year 1944, according to the return made to me by the Registrar General.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	2	2
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2	3
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	2
8. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
9. Influenza	6	3	9
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polio-Enciph.	—	—	—
12. Ac. Inf. Enciph.	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus (M) & Uterus (F)	2	4	6
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
15. Cancer of Breast	—	5	5
16. Cancer of all other Sites	10	9	19
17. Diabetes	—	—	—
18. Intra Cranial Lesions	12	6	18
19. Heart Disease	34	26	60
20. Other disorders of Circuit. System	1	3	4
21. Bronchitis	3	4	7
22. Pneumonia	2	1	3
23. Other Respiratory Disorders	1	—	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	2
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	1
26. Appendicitis	2	—	2
27. Other Digestive Disorders	4	3	7
28. Nephritis	10	6	16
29. Puerperal and Post abortive Sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	1	1
31. Premature Birth	—	1	1
32. Congenital Malformation and Birth Injuries	3	1	4
33. Suicide	1	—	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	2	2
35. Other Violent Causes	3	—	3
36. All Other Causes	8	11	19
	—	—	—
	109	92	201
	—	—	—

HOUSING ACTS 1925-1936.

HOUSING ACTS 1925-1936 (OVERCROWDING).

**HOUSING ACTS (AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
HOUSES).**

Particulars relative to the above Acts are fully dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

I append the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article XX (16) of the Local Government Board's General Order of 13th December, 1910.

I beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE T. DARWENT, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., F.R.SAN.I.

Medical Officer of Health,

Rural District of Daventry.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DAVENTRY.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT for the year ending 31st December, 1944.

C. T. DARWENT, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., F.R.SAN.I.

Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report showing work carried out in the Daventry Rural District during the year 1944.

GENERAL.

Number of Inspections and Visits	....	....	3024
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	2720
Number of Notices Served	....	....	380
Number of Notices Complied with	....	....	370
Number of Nuisances Abated	....	....	364

HOUSING.

Under this heading I am including reference to the Housing Act, 1925-1936, Housing Act 1925-1936 (Overcrowding) and Housing Act (Agricultural Rural Workers Houses).

Housing work in the District has been made increasingly difficult during the years of war owing to the shortage of labour and materials generally, so that only repairs of a minor nature could be carried out. Even so as much attention as was possible under the circumstances was given to Housing work.

Under a scheme relating to works of repairs, etc., to properties, it was essential by order of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works, that certificates for such work be granted so that the required materials for the work to be done could be obtained. For the purpose of granting Certificates that such works were essential, considerable extra work was thrown on my department, involving many inspections and visits to properties and interviews with owners and builders, and as a result 27 properties had works of repairs, etc., carried out at a total cost to the owners of £4,979.

The following houses were built and completed during the year for the occupation of Agricultural Labourers :—

Lilbourne	...	...	4 houses
Charwelton	...	...	4 houses
Preston Capes	...	...	2 houses

It has not been possible during the year to keep a detailed check of overcrowding in the district. It is known that there is some overcrowding, but not to a very large extent, and such overerowding has been primarily caused by the number of evacuees and the influx of refugees, which have been housed in the district.

The following is a summary of Housing work carried out :—

Number of dwellings inspected for defects	...	...	344
Number of Inspections made	...	...	385
Number of dwellings found to be not altogether fit	...	...	138
Number of dwellings rendered fit by Informal action	...	...	122
Number of dwellings in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	20
Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by Owners after service of formal notice	...	...	20
Number of dwellings demolished	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLIES.

There are 23 Parishes in the district which are supplied by Public Supplies, 20 by Daventry Rural District Council and 3 by privately owned supplies. During the year there were shortages of water and unsatisfactory supplies in the parishes of Woodford Halse and Byfield and Weedon Bee and Flore, these are the Council's Public Supplies. The chief reason for this shortage was the Considerable quantity of water taken by the Military Authorities for Weedon Barracks and Billets, and at Byfield for the Prisoner of War Camp.

Other Parishes affected by shortage of supplies were Everdon, Helidon, Newnham, Preston Capes and Whilton, these parishes are chiefly supplied by privately owned shallow wells and springs which failed. With the exception of Helidon, water had to be carted by lorry to these parishes at a considerable cost and with labour difficulties.

The Council had under consideration Public Supplies for these Parishes, but owing to war conditions little progress was made.

The following is a summary of work carried out with reference to Water Supplies during the year :—

Inquiries as to conditions of Supplies	392
Water Samples Analysed	102
New Pumps provided	12
Pumps repaired	26
Wells cleansed or improved	23
Connections made to Council's Mains	28

DRAINAGE.

House drainage throughout the District may be considered fair, repairs and maintenance to drainage systems were carried out during the year, but owing to war conditions of labour shortage and materials, little progress could be made with new drainage systems.

The following is a summary of work carried out :—

Number of New Drains provided	40
Number of drains reconstructed or improved	47
Number of cleansing or Minor repairs	24
Number of Ventilating Shafts provided	12
Number of Septic Tanks provided	4
Number of Cesspools abolished	3
Number of Yards paved	19
Number of Inspection Chambers provided	12
Number of Gullies provided	39

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In Eleven Parishes of the District there are Sewers and Sewerage Disposal Works, in Two parishes the works are privately owned and in addition there are Three parishes in which part of the Sewage is treated at temporary works. Water Closets are in general use in all of these parishes.

In the remaining parishes there are a few Water Closets, but the chief lavatory accommodation is Pail Closet, Elsan Pail Closet, and Privies.

The following is a summary of work carried out :—

Number of Water Closets provided	9
Number of Water Closet Pedestals provided	11
Number of Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	8
Number of Privies converted to Water Closets	4
Number of Cleansing Noticees Served	22

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

This district being a reception area, there were 1,110 evacuees still remaining at the end of the year and in addition there were a good number of refugees. A considerable amount of time was spent on the housing of these persons and also in dealing with the many and varied difficulties which were constantly cropping up.

SCHOOLS.

There are 32 schools in the District, and these have been generally well maintained during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 22 Bakehouses in the District and most of them are structurally poor, being very old premises. Generally it was found that regular lime washing and cleansing had been carried out, and a good standard of cleanliness maintained.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1937.

There are 98 premises on the Register, which are chiefly workshops, together with a number of war time workplaces. the Register is up-to-date.

Two lists of outworkers were received, one in January and one in July, each list contained the name of One outworker, the premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

Household Refuse Collection is undertaken by the Council in 21 Parishes of the District. The work being carried out by Annual Contracts and refuse is collected on fixed days once a fortnight in all parishes except Two, where the collection is made weekly. The refuse is deposited on Tips provided and maintained by the Council. In Two other parishes, refuse tips are provided and the householders deposit their refuse at their own time. Out of a total of 4,725 houses, refuse is collected by the Council through the Contractors from 4,117 houses, which leaves a total of 608 houses from which refuse is not collected, these houses are situated in the small and scattered parishes of the District. The total cost of Refuse Collection for the year was £1,107 8s. 7d., or an average cost of 5s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per house scavenged.

The figures given below show the Council's expenditure during the year for Refuse Collection :—

		£	s.	d.
Ashby St. Ledgers	....	21	5	5
Badby	....	31	11	7
Barby	....	27	9	9
Braunston (including soiling over of Tip, etc.)	180	12	7	
Byfield	....	71	11	7
Charwelton (maintenance of Tip only)	....	15	0	
Crick	....	47	5	6
Everdon	....	30	9	6
Flore	....	56	15	0
Helidon	....	22	16	4
Kilsby	....	31	17	0
Lilbourne (maintenance of Tip only)	....	13	0	2
Long Buckby	....	130	14	2
Newnham	....	23	18	0
Staverton	....	32	14	5
Watford	....	24	10	0
Weedon Bee	....	109	12	3
Welton	....	30	10	0
West Haddon	....	46	17	8
Winwick	....	27	7	8
Woodford-cum-Membris	....	124	15	0
Yelvertoft	....	21	0	0
TOTAL	....	£1,107	8	7

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

There are 26 Butcher's Shops and premises in the District, and frequent visits of inspection have been made throughout the year. No unsound meat was found exposed for sale.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Section I of this Act is in force in this District. There has been no slaughtering at the Slaughter Houses in this District, all meat is delivered to the Butchers from a central abattoir. One Licence to Slaughter Animals was renewed during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1935.

(Sections 14 and 57).

Number of premises registered under Section 14	29
Number of premises Licensed under Section 57 :	
(a) As Licensed Slaughter Houses	15
(b) As Licensed Knacker's Yard	1

(Section 10).

I have spent a considerable amount of time dealing with Foods under this Section, both from Civilian and Military sources, and the following is a list showing the varying Foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Beef ....	....	....	84 lbs.
Mutton ....	....	....	71 lbs.
Pressed Beef ....	....	....	6 lbs.
Bacon ....	....	....	134 lbs.
Herrings ....	....	....	168 lbs.
Jam ....	....	....	6 lbs.
Oranges ....	....	....	241 lbs.
Sugar ....	....	....	379 lbs.
Luncheon Meat ....	....	....	32 lbs.
Beans ....	....	....	6 tins
Biscuits ....	....	....	858 × 10 oz. tins
Carrots ....	....	....	2 tins
Herrings ....	....	....	65 tins
Milk Evaporated (Unsweetened)	....	....	51 tins
Milk, Nestles ....	....	....	12 tins
Peaches ....	....	....	63 × 1 lb. 13 oz. tins } 3 × 7 lb tins }
Pilchards ....	....	....	1 × 15 oz. tin
Pork and Vegetables ....	....	....	4 × 16 oz. tins
Pickles ....	....	....	78 × 80 oz jars } 283 × 20 oz. jars }
Salmon ....	....	....	3 tins
Sardines ....	....	....	24 tins
Soup—Oxtail ....	....	....	1 tin
Soup—Concentrated ....	....	....	2 tins
Steak and Kidney ....	....	....	7 tins
Stewed Steak ....	....	....	4 tins
Sweets ....	....	....	2 tins
Sweets, Salt and Matches ....	....	....	2 tins
Tea, Sugar and Milk ....	....	....	3 tins
Vegetables, Macedoine ....	....	....	2 tins
Vegetables, Peas ....	....	....	3 tins

**MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS 1915 to 1936.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 to 1938.**

The number of Registered premises on the Register is 274, the number of cowsheds covered by such registrations being 330. Structurally the cowsheds are in a good condition to permit the desired standard of cleanliness in the production of milk being maintained. The methods of production in some instances leaves much to be desired, there were many inspections of registered premises during the year and in a number of instances suitable action had to be taken to procure a satisfactory standard of cleanliness, and farmers generally, even allowing for the acute labour shortage, made efforts to maintain their premises in a satisfactory manner.

The following is a summary of work carried out and premises registered during the year :—

Number of New Cowsheds provided	....	....	....	1
Number of Cowsheds reconstructed	....	....	....	4
Number of New Entries on the Register	....	....	....	13
Number of Premises removed from the Register	....	....	....	19
Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	1
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	3

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACT, 1928 to 1936.

Number of Licences to store Petroleum granted	....	....	43
Number of Licences to store Calcium of Carbide granted	....	....	2
Number of Licensees to store Petroleum transferred	....	....	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (Part 10) Canal Boats.

2 Visits were made to the Canal Wharf at Braunston for the purpose of examining Boats requiring to be Registered.

Number of New Canal Boats Registered	....	....	....	1
Number of Reconditioned Canal Boats Re-Registered	....	....	....	1
Total visits to the canal waterways to inspect Canal Boats	....	....	....	15

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. KIRTON, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



